

CAPITAL CHANGED TO SHADOW LAWN

President Established at His
Summer Home for Next
Two Months.

PLANS LONG PERIOD OF REST

Will Work Out Legislation to Be
Urged in Connection With
Eight-Hour Law.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
SHADOW LAWN, LONG BRANCH,
N. J., September 9.—President Wilson
and Mrs. Wilson are now established at
Shadow Lawn, which will be the execu-
tive headquarters of the nation and the
Mecca of pilgrim Democrats for the
next two months. The journey from
Atlantic City was made by automobile
at an average speed of forty miles an
hour, and ended at 1 o'clock this after-
noon.

From Spring Lake to Long Branch
thousands of bathers left the surf to
shout and wave a greeting of welcome
to the President's party. The genuine-
ness of the unexpected reception ap-
peared greatly to please the White
House couple. They frequently re-
turned the salutes, and Mrs. Wilson's
face beamed with smiles.

During the afternoon President Wil-
son motored over to Spring Lake to
see his daughter, Mrs. McAdoo, who
has been ill with typhoid fever. To-
night he attended the opening presen-
tation of Irving Cobb's new play,
"W. Blake."

Secretary Tumulty announced that
the President desired to devote as much
of the time between now and election
to rest as the demands of the candi-
date will permit. The first speaking
date is September 20 in St. Louis. An-
other speech at Baltimore on Septem-
ber 24 before the National Grain Deal-
ers' Association will conclude the pro-
gram.

HEARS OF SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF CAMPAIGN

The President is known to have re-
ceived news promising most satisfac-
tory conditions of the campaign from
the national committee. The attacks
being made by Candidate Hughes on
the eight-hour law are expected to
work more harm than good for the
Republican party. The President is
understood to have received informa-
tion that the labor element consider
the criticisms of Mr. Hughes as being
antagonistic to their interests.

While at Shadow Lawn the President
will work out a new plan for legisla-
tion which he will urge at the short
session of Congress to protect the hold-
ers of railroad securities from losses
occasioned by the eight-hour law.

The White house statement issued on
Friday night is generally accepted as
assurance to the railroad officials that
the President intends to carry out his
end of the bargain.

For the present, however, the Presi-
dent will rest, play golf and motor over
the roads of the nearby country. His
summer home is surrounded by seventy
acres of broad, velvet lawn, which is
screened from the prying eyes of the
public by high hedges.

Secretary Tumulty and the executive
clerks from the White House will be
established in the Ashbury Park Trust
Building, corner of Mattison Avenue
and Emory Street, Ashbury Park, N. J.,
at 10 o'clock Monday.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH WASHINGTON

A direct wire, affording telegraphic
and telephone communication with
Washington has been established. The
quarters secured are capacious consul-
tation rooms, where it is expected many
political conferences of importance will
be held.

President Wilson does not expect to
make frequent visits to the Ashbury
Park offices, but Secretary Tumulty
will be there every day, and all White
House mail will be handled there. Such
conferences as the President will par-
ticipate in will likely be held on the
verandas of his summer home.

During the next two months many
house guests are expected to be
the President and Mrs. Wilson. They
have with them now Dr. Cary Grayson,
the President's physician, and Mrs. Gray-
son; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, John
Randolph Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's
brother-in-law, and the Misses Lacey and
Smith, of New Orleans, cousins of the
President.

TO GET IN ACTIVE

The President expects on Monday to
get active touch with the campaign.
Vance McCormick, chairman of the
Democratic National Committee, will
come here early in the week to begin
a series of political conferences. Sec-
retary McAdoo to-day discussed the
campaign with Mr. Wilson in a gen-
eral way.

All afternoon a crowd waited about
Shadow Lawn to catch a glimpse of
the President, but a large force of
police and Secret Service opera-
tives kept every one from entering the
grounds.

BLIGHT IN IRELAND

Disease Attacks Potato Crop Follow-
ing Wet Weather in
July.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, September 9.—
Potato blight has made its appearance
in Ireland. Two hundred and seventy
subdistricts of the country are said to
be affected by it. This year preventive
spraying materials are more costly than
usual and less easily procured, and this,
together with wet weather during July,
is believed to have accounted for the
rapid spread of the disease. The Con-
gested Districts Board has distributed
500 spraying machines to the people
of the western districts, and it is hoped
the disease will soon be checked.

Border Situation Being Considered

Joint Commission Finds Diffi-
culty in Devising Plan to
Insure Peace.

NEW LONDON, CONN., September 9.
—American members of the joint com-
mission considering relations between
the United States and Mexico are find-
ing some difficulty in devising a satis-
factory plan to insure peace along the
international boundary. The full com-
mission was not in session to-night,
but Secretary Lane and Judge Gray,
of the American commission, after an
all-day struggle with the various
plans that have been suggested for
poling the border, decided to sum-
mon expert military judgment to their
assistance. For that purpose, they
asked that Major General Tasker H.
Biles, assistant chief of staff of the
army, be sent to New London to con-
fer with them. He is expected to ar-
rive on Monday, when the full com-
mission resumes its sittings.

It was stated authoritatively to-day
that the subject of possible loans to
the Carranza government had not been
mentioned by either commission, and
that there was nothing to indicate that
such a project would come up. The
Americans are trying, it was said, to
give helpful advice to the Mexican gov-
ernment in facing the international
problems it has encountered. For the
present, at least, the border situation
is the only one being considered, with
the idea of bringing immediate con-
crete results. It is expected long ses-
sions will be held every day next week,
and that a border plan will have been
virtually completed in that time, ready
for submission to the Washington and
Mexico City governments for ratifica-
tion.

TRY TO FOMENT REBELLION

Details of Plans Against British in
South Africa Disclosed at Trial
at Bloemfontein.

CAPE TOWN, September 9 (via Lon-
don).—Details of an attempt to foment
another rebellion against the British in
South Africa were disclosed at the trial
at Bloemfontein of two nationals, Van
der Merwe and Schenkin, on a charge
of high treason.

The men are alleged to have ap-
proached a number of prominent Boers,
including General de Wet, to whom
they told that large stores of rifles
were available, and that certain Boer
generals were willing to lead a revolt.

General de Wet, who informed the
government of the movement, testified
that he warned the men against at-
tempting another uprising. The hear-
ing was adjourned.

General de Wet, commander-in-chief
of the Orange Free State forces in the
Boer War, headed a rebellion against
the British early in the present war.
He was captured, convicted of high
treason and sentenced to six years
imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, but
was released from prison on December
1, 1915.

END OF SCOURGE AT HAND

Infantile Paralysis Outbreak in New
York No Longer Regarded as
Epidemic.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The end
of the infantile paralysis scourge in
this city is at hand, it was stated to-
day by Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior
surgeon in charge of the United States
Public Health Service campaign against
the disease. There was no apparent
reason why the government's officers
should continue to look upon the
plague as an epidemic, he asserted,
adding:

"We expect that conditions will be
such that we can discontinue the lo-
cal certificate of travel system before
the end of the coming week. The
daily number of cases has not declined
so rapidly as we had expected in the
last week or two, but they have de-
clined sufficiently for us to see that
the end of the epidemic is at hand. I
shall close down our station on Staten
Island on Monday, and other stations
will be closed a few days later."

CUBA TO JUSTIFY COURSE

Declines U. S. Suggestions That Differ-
ences With Rokeby and McGivney
Be Arbitrated.

HAVANA, September 9.—The State
Department, it is understood, will de-
cline the suggestion of the American
government that the differences be-
tween the Cuban government and
Rokeby and McGivney, contractors for
the sewerage and paving of Havana, be
arbitrated. The department is now en-
gaged in finishing a note in reply to the
suggestion of Washington, and it will
be handed to William E. Gonzales, the
American minister, shortly.

In the note, it is said, the Cuban
government will justify the holding of
the \$500,000 bond given by the con-
tractors.

In May last Rokeby and McGivney
voluntarily forfeited their bond of
\$500,000 in preference to complying
with the demand of the Cuban govern-
ment that they do work which they
claimed was not included in the con-
tract.

WHITE RATS ON STRIKE

Special Meeting of Board of Arbitra-
tion Called to Attempt Set-
tlement.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., September
9.—A special meeting of the State Board
of Arbitration, the fourth of the kind
in the State's history, has been called
for next Tuesday in an effort to set-
tle the strike of the White Rats Union
of actors, stage hands, operators and
musicians against theatrical managers,
now in its ninth week in Oklahoma
City and Tulsa, and which threatens
to spread to other cities of the South.

STRIKE SPREADS TO SURFACE LINES

If Successful, May Tie Up All
Traffic in Manhattan and
the Bronx.

GOMPERS CALLED TO SCENE

Will Hold Conferences With View
of Bringing In All Union Men
to Aid Car Employees.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The
strike of municipal employees in the
subway, on the elevated railway lines
and on surface cars of the New York
Railways Company, which began three
days ago, spread to-night to the sur-
face car lines of the Second Avenue
Railroad Company and the Third Ave-
nue Railroad Company. These com-
panies operate virtually all of the sur-
face cars in Manhattan and the Bronx,
and the strike, if successful, it was
said, will completely tie up surface
car traffic in the two boroughs.

To-night the first serious indication
of violence occurred, when Michael
Giannini, twenty-seven years of age,
a strike breaker, employed by the In-
terborough Rapid Transit Company,
was shot and probably mortally
wounded by an unidentified assailant.
The police reported minor attempts at
violence during the day, and several
arrests were made.

Although officials of the New York
Railways Company had promised to
restore normal traffic on their sur-
face car lines to-night, the police as-
serted at 7:30 P. M. that virtually all
the cars had been sent to the yards.
Service in the subway and surface
lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit
Company was about normal.

GOMPERS WILL TAKE CHARGE OF STRIKE

Samuel Gompers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, is ex-
pected here from Boston to-morrow
to take charge of the strike. The
movement, it was said, then will cease
to be the affair of the Amalgamated
Association of Street and Electric Rail-
way Employees, and will become the
fight of the American Federation of
Labor.

Immediately upon Mr. Gompers' ar-
rival, it was announced to-night, he
will confer with a committee of the
Central Federated Union, representing
the striking street car men, the long-
shoremen's union and the stationery
workers. A program which calls for
a strike of all traction employees in
the metropolitan district, suspension
of work on all subway contracts in
which the Interborough Rapid Transit
Company may be interested, and a
strike of the longshoremen who handle
coal and other supplies, will be dis-
cussed, it was said.

This may be followed, union officials
asserted, by a suspension of work for
at least twenty-four hours in all trades
affiliated with the American Federa-
tion of Labor in New York. These
trades, it is estimated, employ 750,000
workers.

TO REMAIN CAMP WILSON

Tented City at San Antonio Will Keep
Name by Which It Is First
Designated.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 9.—
Camp Wilson, the tented city which
shelters the thousands of National
Guardmen stationed here, will remain
Camp Wilson, General Funston said
to-day. When the Texas guardsmen
gathered here last May, the postmas-
ter, George Armstrong, named the mo-
bilization site "Camp Wilson" after the
President. A week ago, however, Gen-
eral Funston announced that military
camps, under War Department regu-
lations, could only be named after dead
persons, and that, consequently, the of-
ficial designation of the local site
would be Camp Cecil A. Lyon, after
former Brigadier-General Cecil A.
Lyon, of the Texas National Guard.

Mr. Armstrong protested to the Post-
office Department at Washington, ex-
plaining that the change would cause
great inconvenience in mail deliveries.
The protest was carried to the War
Department which upheld the postmas-
ter.

PRESIDENT'S SISTER ILL

Mrs. Annie W. Howe Reported in Ser-
ious Condition in New London,
Conn., Hotel.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 9.—
Mrs. Annie W. Howe, only sister of
President Woodrow Wilson, is seri-
ously ill in a hotel in New London,
Conn., according to telegram received
here to-day by Joseph R. Wilson, a
brother. Mr. Wilson said his sister
had been in declining health for some
time, and had been spending the sum-
mer in New England. Her home is in
Philadelphia.

Mrs. Howe, the President and their
brother here comprise the Wilson
generation.

MEMPHIS VICTIMS ARRIVE

Men Wounded on Wrecked Cruiser En
Route to Washington in Hos-
pital Ship Solace.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The
naval hospital ship Solace, bringing
part of the injured and killed from
the cruiser Memphis, recently wrecked
in San Domingo City harbor, arrived
in the lower Potomac to-day, en route
to Washington. A report from its com-
mander to the Navy Department said
the wounded were improving and
would be transferred either to the
Norfolk or Washington hospitals for
treatment.

Hay Fever Sufferers are finding sur-
prising relief in Laiden's Menthol Camfy Cough
Syrup. Sootie and head nose and throat
ac everywhere.—Adv.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY IN MAINE

Election To-Morrow Regarded
as Possible Forecast of Na-
tional Vote for President.

STATE ISSUES SUBORDINATED

National Leaders Bombard Com-
monwealth With Their
Heaviest Artillery.

292 Speeches in 24 Hours
Close Campaign in Maine

PORTLAND, MAINE, September 9.—
The State campaign closed to-
night after a total of 292 set
speeches had been crisscrossed into the
final twenty-four hours. One hun-
dred meetings were addressed by
men whose national prominence as-
sured a packed house. Supplement-
ing this unprecedented volume of
oratory were brass bands, red fire,
organized cheering and a revival of
old-time torchlight parading.

Presidential candidate Charles E.
Hughes, at Rockland, United States
Senator Theodore E. Burton, of
Ohio, at Madison, and Merrill Mc-
Cormick, Progressive, of Chicago,
at Boothbay Harbor, appeared on
the concluding Republican program.

Prominent men shining in the
Republican wind-up included Wil-
liam C. Redfield, Secretary of Com-
merce, at Gardiner; Franklin D.
Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of
the Navy, at Eastport; Judge John
W. Westcott, Attorney-General of
New Jersey, who twice placed Presi-
dent Wilson in nomination, at
Rockland, and Bainbridge Colby,
former national chairman of the
Progressive party, in this city.

PORTLAND, ME., September 9.—Po-
litical conditions have created a wide-
spread interest in the general elec-
tion in Maine, the earliest to be held
in the country, and always regarded
by politicians as a possible forecast of
the national vote for President. The
voters will go to the polls on Monday
to ballot for two United States Sena-
tors, four members of Congress, Gov-
ernor, State Auditor and members of
the Legislature. In addition, they
will decide by referendum whether to
indorse the bills passed by the Legis-
lature to limit the labor of women
and children to fifty-four hours a week
and to provide for State aid in the
building of bridges.

The destination of the Progressive
party vote, released by the decision
of the party leaders not to maintain
a separate ticket, is the key to the
situation. Although the Republicans
are confident that practically all of
the Progressives will return to their
former affiliation, the Democrats dis-
pute the contention, and have made
vicious efforts to attract the Progress-
ives. In the last presidential cam-
paign, the Progressives cast 43,455
votes for Roosevelt, while Taft received 26,515,
and Wilson carried the State with
51,112. In the State campaign for
1914 the Democrats again were vic-
torious, electing Oakley C. Curtis as
Governor, with a vote of 62,076 to
58,887 for the Republican candidate and
55,222 for the Progressive nominee.
The Republicans in each year elected
three members of Congress and the
Democrats one.

In recognition of the unusual situa-
tion, State issues were almost entirely
subordinated in the campaign this
year. National leaders of the Demo-
cratic and Republican parties bom-
barded the State with their heaviest
artillery, mobilized to an extent un-
equaled in this State since the mo-
bilization year when James G. Blaine, of
Maine, was a candidate for President.
President Wilson did not come, but
campaign addresses were made by
several members of his Cabinet, Demo-
cratic Senators and members of the
House and others prominent in the
party. The Republicans sent many of
their strongest speakers, and arranged
as a climax addresses by Theodore
Roosevelt and by their national
standard bearer, Charles E.
Hughes, in the final week of the con-
test.

RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION FORMS CENTRAL TOPIC

On both sides the record of the Wil-
son administration formed the central
topic of nearly every speech. The
Democrats dwelt chiefly on the fact
that the country had been kept out of
war and on the prevailing prosper-
ity. The Republicans directed their
heaviest attacks against the Demo-
cratic tariff policy and the President's
conduct of Mexican and European
policy.

Ex-President Roosevelt came to
Maine to deliver a single set speech
last week. His coming was awaited
with high hopes by the Republicans,
with apprehension by the Democrats
and with great curiosity by the in-
different. A casual, indifferent crowd
greeted him in Portland; a large
crowd was gathered by cheer leaders to
receive him in Lewiston. The crowd
made a good exhibition of its size,
which was the object of the Republi-
can cheer leaders. But the crowd
wanted only to hear Mr. Roosevelt,
and only the elect were admitted, and
Mr. Roosevelt refused to speak twice,
even under cover. The Republicans
were certainly disappointed, while the
Democrats rejoiced.

Then Mr. Hughes followed Mr.
Roosevelt. He was received by a
large, but not a record-breaking,
crowd. Bryan gathered larger crowds
when he was not a candidate for
President.

In Portland the enthusiasm was not
marked, but Mr. Hughes made a good
campaign speech. The effect of his
coming probably will be confined to
the stirring up of the Republican
party.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FEAR GREAT INJURY TO U. S. INTERESTS

Britain's Use of Trade Facts in
Commercial Fight Will
Be Resisted.

GAINED THROUGH CENSORSHIP

State Department Inquiry Into
Full Meaning of Lloyd
George's Statement.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Any
proof that Great Britain is using trade
information secured from intercepted
neutral mail in her struggle for com-
mercial supremacy would probably be
followed by vigorous steps by the
American government to secure aban-
donment of the policy.

A statement during a tariff debate
in Parliament recently by David Lloyd
George, the British War Secretary, that
such information properly could be
put to "any public and national use,"
is regarded by officials here as open-
ing the way for practices which would
work inestimable injury to American
interests. While the State Department
declined to make any comment, pend-
ing a full investigation of the exact
meaning of the War Secretary's de-
claration, there were many evidences
that the policy he suggested was viewed
as unsupportable in international
law.

BROAD ENOUGH TO ALLOW NEEDED RETALIATION

Discussion of the subject brought
out the suggestion that, although the
Phelan amendment denying use of
American mail, cable, telegraph and
express privileges to citizens of for-
eign countries interfering with Amer-
ican trade was struck out of the re-
taliatory legislation recently passed by
Congress, the measure as enacted con-
tains authorizations which might be
construed as broad enough to allow
the President to retaliate against un-
fair use of the censorship. Many of-
ficials believe that if it can be shown
that British firms have an unfair ad-
vantage over American firms because
of legislation passed as a result of in-
formation gained illegally from the
censorship, the President could forbid
importation to this country of the
products of whatever industries are
affected. As the disputed illegal use
of the censorship looked to the rais-
ing of a tariff wall against neutral
commerce, and as this wall would be
laid by industries rather than by in-
dividual companies, American retali-
ation, it is argued, could be pushed as
far as desired.

WILL BE USED ONLY AS A LAST RESORT

It has been well understood, however,
that the retaliatory powers were
sought from Congress by the executive
branch of the government for use only
as a last resort, and in case diplomacy
failed. Retaliation will not be seri-
ously contemplated, it is believed,
until a thorough investigation of Lloyd
George's purpose has been made, and
then only if there are proofs that the
trade information actually is being put
to the uses he suggested.

No surprise was felt here to-day at
the statement of Lord Robert Cecil,
British Minister of Trade, that "it is
unlikely that Great Britain will
change her black-list policy at the
request of the United States." Of-
ficials did not expect enactment of the
retaliatory legislation to be met by
any announcement of concession by
Great Britain, but rather by a modifi-
cation here and a slight change there,
till the whole trade administration has
been eased up and softened to remove
the most threatening of America's ob-
jections.

CIVILIAN MARINES LANDED

Battleships Louisiana and Illinois, of
Practice Squadron, Arrive
at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., September 9.—The
battleships Louisiana and Illinois, of
the practice squadron manned by ci-
vilian marines on a thirty-day cruise,
arrived at the Norfolk Navy-Yard to-
day. Only 150 of the 500 men who
were aboard the ships returned here,
electing to land at other ports by
transfers to other craft in the squad-
ron. Those put ashore here were from
Baltimore, Chicago and Norfolk.

The men were laud in their praise
of the treatment received aboardship,
the food and experience gained. Each
man carried away a souvenir of the
cruise, a canvasack containing his
uniform and equipment.

SCHRAMM AIRSHIP VICTIM

Native of Hameln, Prussia, Commander
of Zeppelin Recently Brought
Down in England.

ESSENER, DENMARK, September 9.
(via London).—The Courier, of Han-
over, Germany, says the commander of
the airship which was brought down
in England during the raid of a week
ago was Captain Schramm, a native of
Hameln, Prussia. The captain received
the Iron Cross of the first class for
various raids over Nancy, Dunkirk and
England.

SHOP MEN NOT TO STRIKE

Negotiations With Managers of Twen-
ty-Two Western Roads Are
Progressing Amicably.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Negotia-
tions between shop men of twenty-two
Western roads and railway managers
are progressing amicably, railway of-
ficials said to-night. Reports that a
strike would be called on Monday on
some lines were termed false.

Adheres to Policy of Nonpartisanship

Woman Suffrage Association
Adopts Declaration of
Principles.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September
9.—The National American Woman
Suffrage Association convention in its
first business session to-day adopted
a declaration of principles, in which
it reiterated its adherence to the
policy of nonpartisanship. Adherence
to hostility to any party, the declara-
tion said, is to be condemned.

The most significant result of the
recent work of the association, the
declaration recommends, is that every
political party has put woman suffrage
in its platform, and that every presi-
dential candidate has expressed him-
self in favor of it.

One of the resolutions accompanying
the declaration of principles, all of
which were adopted, felicitates the
suffragists "that for the first time a
President of the United States has pub-
licly declared his belief in woman suf-
frage." Delegates questioned the ac-
curacy of this statement and asked if
John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln
and Theodore Roosevelt had not in-
dorsed suffrage, but the historians
among the delegates agreed that there
were no such public endorsements
while they were President.

Other resolutions urged upon the
Democratic and Republican parties
"that, inasmuch as their platforms in-
dorse suffrage, they pass through
Congress the Federal amendment, and
also support suffrage legislation in the
States." The association also urged the
passage by Congress and the States of
thorough and comprehensive corrup-
tion acts.

Portland, Oreg., asked that the
fiftieth annual meeting of the associa-
tion be held in that city in 1918.

NEW POLICY IN CHINA

Japanese Demands May Threaten Open
Door and Maintenance of
Chinese Integrity.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Jap-
an's demands on China for the em-
ployment of Japanese military advisers
in the large Chinese centers of South
Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, and
Japanese military instructors in Chi-
nese schools and colleges are viewed
by officials here as part of a new Jap-
anese policy which may threaten Amer-
ica's policies of the open door and the
maintenance of Chinese integrity.

For many years the Chinese govern-
ment has employed some Japanese mil-
itary instructors and advisers in Chi-
nese garrison towns, schools and col-
leges, but she also has employed
French, British, German and a few
Americans in the same capacity. Al-
ways the choice has been made accord-
ing to her own judgment. The new
demands, restricting such appointments
to Japanese, would, many officials be-
lieve, negative the "most favored na-
tion" clause in American and other
treaties, and virtually convert a large
section of Chinese territory into a
Japanese protectorate.

The State Department still is with-
out the complete information neces-
sary for determination of policy in
the matter, but the opinion seems to
be gaining ground that the demands
seriously affect this country, and that
some sort of guarantee should be had
that "the most favored nation" clause
will not be annulled.

HUGHES IN MAINE

To Assaults on Administration, He
Adds Attack on Shipping
Bill.

ROCKLAND, MAINE, September 9.—
Charles E. Hughes ended his campaign
in Maine here to-night, after a whirl-
wind trip from Bangor, during which
he spoke briefly in several towns. To
his assaults on the administration to-
day, he added an attack on the ship-
ping bill, characterizing it as being
"aimed at the shipping interests of the
nation," "a direct blow at the ship-
ping industry of Maine," "a measure
to meet a temporary exigency, almost
ludicrous" and "a menace to the ship-
ping interests of our country."

"The shipping bill is a direct menace
to the shipping interests of our coun-
try," Mr. Hughes said to-night. "No-
body should understand that better
than the people of Maine. It would
be to me an incredible thing that in
the light of a tariff such as has been
adopted, and in the light of the pro-
visions of the shipping bill, if Maine
could possibly indorse such menaces
to American prosperity."

RUSSIAN GENERAL ESCAPES

Korotloff Arrives at Bukharest, After
Adventurous Trip Across
Hungary.

PETROGRAD, September 9 (via Lon-
don).—General Korotloff, formerly
commander of the Forty-eighth Rus-
sian Division, who was captured by the
Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia in
May, 1915, escaped from the prison
camp in which he was